

Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Transportation and Public Utilities Industry 2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Transportation and Public Utilities Industry

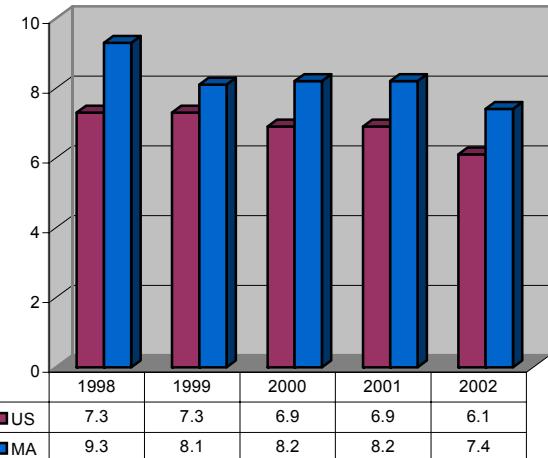
- ◆ Telephone installers & repairers
- ◆ Electrical power installers & repairers
- ◆ Meter readers
- ◆ Transportation ticket & reservation agents
- ◆ Baggage porters & bellhops
- ◆ Aircraft mechanics
- ◆ Bus drivers
- ◆ Railroad conductors & yardmasters
- ◆ Ship captains
- ◆ Garbage collectors
- ◆ Freight, stock & material handlers
- ◆ Health technologists & technicians

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 40-49

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Transportation and Public Utilities Employment: 133,566²

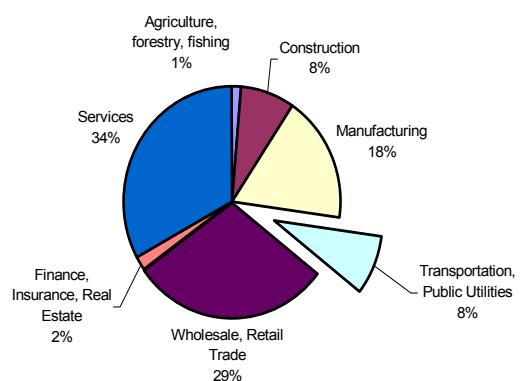
Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Transportation & Public Utilities, MA & US 1998-2002



Injury and Illness Numbers

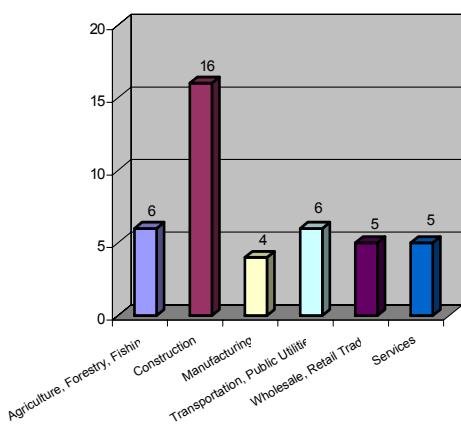
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- Transportation and Public Utilities industry made up 8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 9,200

Fatality Data

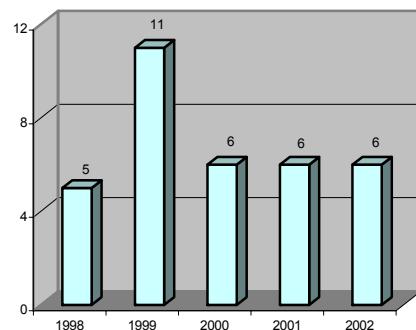
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002



- The Transportation and Public Utilities Industry represented 6 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002

- The number of fatalities remained constant at 6 for the Transportation and Public Utilities industry from 2000 to 2002

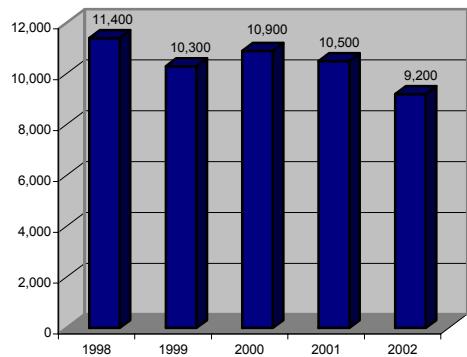
Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1998-2002



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries
NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

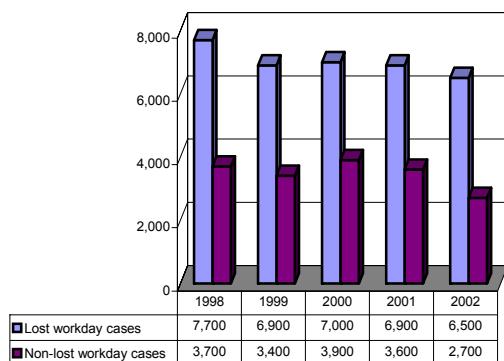
Injury and Illness Data

Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 1,300 in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry from 2001 to 2002
- There were about 400 fewer lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and 900 fewer non-lost work day cases

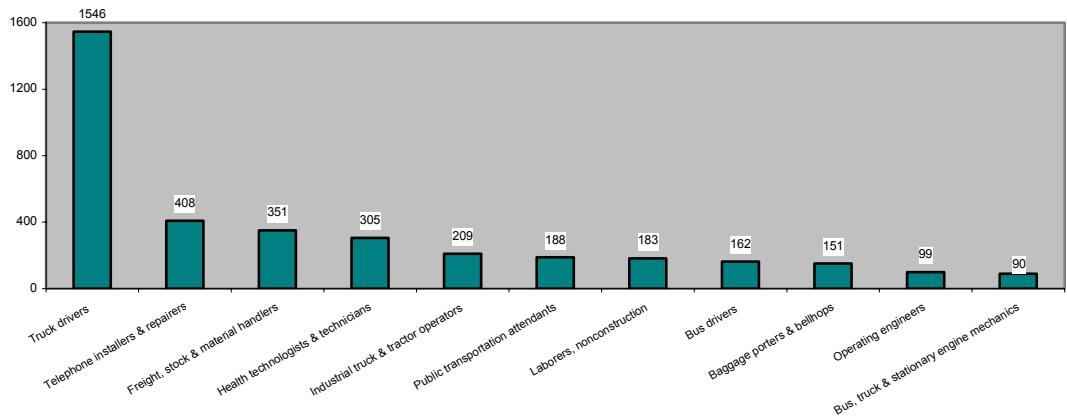
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Transportation & Public Utilities, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

- Truck drivers and Telephone installers and repairers had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2002, followed by Freight, stock and material handlers

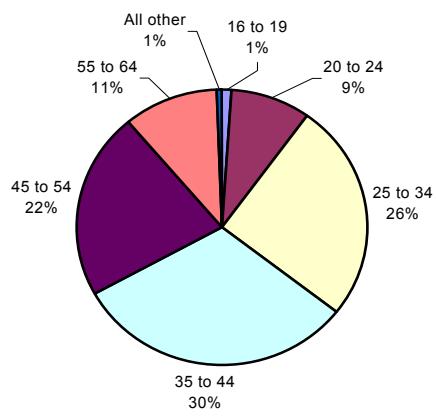
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



Case & Demographic Data

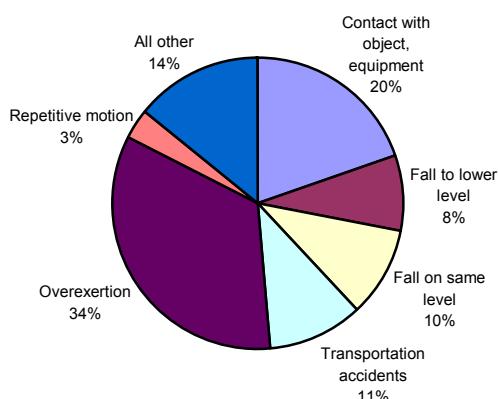
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



Event or Exposure

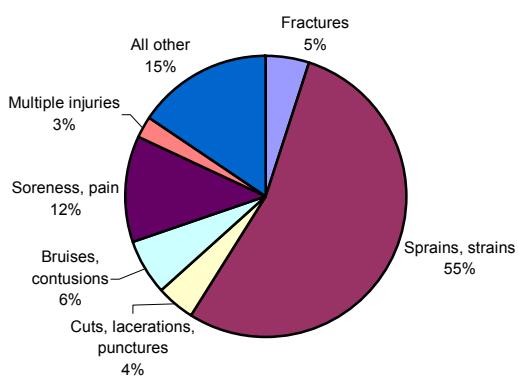
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



- Workers ages 25 to 34 and ages 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2002
- Overexertion was the highest cause of nonfatal injury and illness in 2002
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by soreness and pain and all other
- Injuries and illnesses to the back and the lower extremities were the most common part of the body injured in the Transportation and Public Utilities industry in 2002

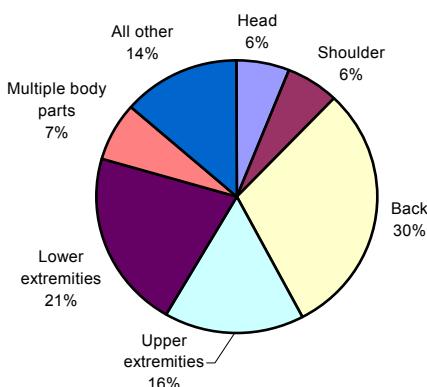
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Transportation & Public Utilities, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.
³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

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2002 Report: Transportation and Public Utilities Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

Contact us at:

Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
399 Washington Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 727-3593

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